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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

L. G. DeNayer, Commissioner — M. Joe Miller, Chairman and Executive Director — J. J. Smith, Commissioner

Mitchell Building — P. O. Box 1728 — Helena, Montana

FL-94 — FEBRUARY 15, 1951

Industrial Employment Up 10,700 from Year Ago

Preliminary estimates of Montana industrial employment as of January 15 shows 143,900 on those payrolls, 10,700 ahead of the employment for January, 1950, and only 6,000 below the December figure. The estimates are projected upon confidential reports by 535 selected employer establishments in the state, on the joint program conducted by the Commission and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A revision of December estimates, based on reports from 897 establishments, gives 800 more total employment than the preliminary estimates for that month issued in January.

Sets Record for January

The preliminary figure for January is the highest for that month in the history of the state, more than 6,000 above the previous record in January, 1949. December also set a record for that month.

All Industries Are Factors

Employment increases from January, 1950, include: 1,200 in manufacturing; 1,600 in mining; 3,000 in contract construction; 1,400 in transportation and utilities; 1,600 in wholesale and retail trade; 300 in finance, insurance and real estate; 1,100 in services of hotels, camps, repair shops, recreation and personal services; 500 in government employees.

Less Decline from December

Less than normal seasonal reductions from December occurred in manufacturing with 1,200; 1,600 in construction; 500 in transportation and utilities; 1,700 in trade; 100 in the services; and 700 in government. A slight increase was shown in finance while mining held its ground with 100 increase in metal mining and 100 decrease in petroleum and natural gas production. A year ago the employment reduction from December into January was 10,100; this year it was 6,000.

Lumber and Food Show Gain

Comparison of the employment levels for January, 1951, with those of a year ago indicates sawmill and logging employment 1,000 higher than the preceding year, a measure of the relative severity of the two winters. The gain was registered in the face of fitful market demands in the fall and early winter. Food and kindred products were 700 above a year ago. Extension of the sugar refining period to the middle of January at Sidney, Billings and Hardin was a factor in this difference.

Mining Up 1,400 Employees

Steady growth of metal mining employment is reflected in a gain of 1,400 in that industry over a year ago. This growth began about December, 1949, and

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SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT IS LESS SEVERE IN JANUARY THAN SAME PERIOD IN 1950

Seasonal unemployment of industrial workers in Montana followed the usual, normal, January pattern. There were 11,950 job-seekers in employment service files the last of January, 1951; a year earlier the number was 18,100; two years ago the count was 11,800. Applying for unemployment insurance the first week in February this year were 8,400 claimants; same week a year ago there were 15,500, and two years ago it was 11,200.

Heavier Payrolls in Every Major Industry

Reports from labor market centers of the state indicate a greater number of workers remaining on payrolls this year than last, in every major industry. Greatest gains are in contract construction, mining, transportation, retail trade, manufacturing, and industrial services. More favorable weather in December and most of January, this year than last, contributed to this improvement of employment conditions. Increased employment in metal mines and manufacturing served to stabilize payrolls in trade, service and transportation.

Late Curtailment Still Possible

Possibility of severe weather in February and March leading to drastic force reductions still remains, but the duration of such layoffs is foreshortened by the extent to which the winter period has elapsed. No substantial employment increases are looked for in February, but announced plans of employers in seasonal construction and other industries point to gains beginning in March. Curtailment of the current construction picture would react adversely upon the state's labor markets.

Out-Migration Is Negligible

Out-migration of workers laid off in Montana to armament work in other states appears to have been relatively slight. The present pool of nearly 12,000 applicants is approximately equal to the force reductions of the fall and winter. Seasonal upsurges of employment in construction, manufacturing, farming, and industrial services are expected to absorb the reserve supply before summer. Essential nature of raw materials produced and processed by Montana labor, and of the construction and transportation programs, gives promise of a green light for this employment from manpower authorities.

Montana Output Is Basic Necessity

Both Hungry Horse and Canyon Ferry multiple-purpose dam projects are carrying larger payrolls this winter than a year ago, both are necessary to the security program, and both are in position to resume full crews as early as weather conditions permit. Metal production at mines and smelters is of vital import to the national economy. Farm production and food processing are urgent necessities. Output of the timbered areas, in lumber and wood products, is essential to the rearmament plans.

Canyon Ferry Opens in March

At Canyon Ferry near Helena the contractors have 25 men in a repair and maintenance crew. They have announced plans for resuming cement pouring about March 1, with the purpose of getting the dam above the high water line before flood-stage in late May.

Hungry Horse Active This Winter

Hungry Horse dam on the Flathead River near Kalispell is employing 200 men in tunnel, powerhouse and spillway construction, with a full corps of government workers at hand to expedite the resumption of cement pouring about April 1 or sooner.

Highway Employment Hits Bottom

Highway construction throughout the state is at a low ebb, employing about 130 men on two road and five bridge projects, a reduction of 90 from December. Highway authorities report 670 employed on maintenance and repair crews throughout the state, the same figure as a month ago. Two projects involving 14 miles of highway were completed in January. Twenty-two projects, covering 200 miles of highway, were suspended during the fall and winter and are ready to resume in the spring. Six other projects, 47 miles, are contracted but have not been begun.. Eight bridge jobs are suspended for the winter and two more are not yet started.

New Plants Create New Demand

Labor demand through the summer of 1951 will be further stimulated by construction of two industrial plants in the state, one already well advanced near Butte and another to be launched shortly near Kalispell. Substantial payrolls will be created at each of these plants when completed. Government installations at several points across the state are employing construction crews now and will be manned by civil and military personnel upon completion.

Along the Hiring Line --- Field Summary Feb. 1

Anaconda—(Active file 182; 67 women, 39 veterans) Employment was about at the seasonal low in late January. Post-holiday curtailment in retail trade employment, layoffs in construction enforced by weather and by material shortages, and hiring of smelter workers halted during severe weather, were all reflected in active file figures.

Billings—(Active file 1,550; 354 women, 387 veterans; 262 men, 82 women, over 50) Mild weather during most of January enabled construction outfits to maintain nearly complete crews; disrupted by severe month-end weather. Shortage of sheetrock and building materials curtailed building jobs. Closing of sugar factories at completion of their seasonal activity released more than 400 workers. Coal mining at Roundup is slowed to one day a week at some mines because of weakened coal demand.

Bozeman—(Active file 247; 68 women, 66 veterans) Completion of construction project at Trident released 16 workers and shutdown of several other construction jobs another 20. A few construction outfits maintaining full crews but no new projects starting until weather moderates, probably in March. No farm hiring activity until March 15, fair supply in the files.

Butte—(Active file 717; 313 women, 87 veterans) Construction employment was on a low level as the month of January closed, due to suddenly severe weather and also to shortage of building materials. Released included 27 skilled workers and 18 unskilled. Mining demand continues strong with no prospect of reaching saturation. Retail trade cut-backs continued through January, with expectation that an upturn would be felt about mid-March. Seed house in Sheridan finished seasonal run in January, releasing a score of women workers. Transients are scarce, and out-migration is negligible.

Cut Bank—(Active file 197; 54 women, 42 veterans) Applicants include drillers, tooldressers, construction laborers, truck drivers and rough carpenters among the men, sales clerks and barmaids among the women. Demand is slight, no change expected in February. Government project construction continues but is approaching completion, force reduction has begun.

Dillon—(Active file 99; 33 women, 23 veterans) Construction contractors have released 20 men, mines in the mountain territory another 25, and retail trade and service about 12, at the seasonal low labor demand period of the year. Cold weather late in January increased stockmen's demand for stock feeders. Extra gangs being put on by the railroad this spring will be brought in from the south. Local labor demand expected to develop late in March.

Forsyth—(Active file 81; 20 women, 15 veterans) Out-migration seems to account for part of the 40 percent decrease in unemployment from a year ago. Railroad crews are at a minimum, no certainty as to spring demands. Construction has been slowed down by the combination of adverse weather and shortages of building materials. Coal stripping operations continue at capacity, no labor demand.

Fort Benton—(Active file 39; 10 women, 11 veterans) Construction employment intermittent, following the weather. Surplus of 34 farm, clerical and semi-skilled workers, five skilled, will all be needed as spring approaches. Some hiring of stock-feeders expected in February.

Glasgow—(Active file 313; 74 women, 82 veterans) Construction hiring down to minimum, government project the exception. Small seasonal layoffs in trade and service. Employment at power plant construction held back by steel work, which in turn is slowed by weather conditions and material stringency.

Glendive—(Active file 139; 31 women, 42 veterans; 41 applicants over 45) Seasonal decrease in employment was delayed into January. Completion of two construction projects, material shortages at others, and prevailing severe weather last of month combined to bring employed totals down to normal seasonal pattern. Farm hiring at minimum.

Great Falls—(Active file 1,106; 329 women, 287 veterans) Seasonal layoffs in January brought construction crews down to low point of the winter; no shortage of materials reported. Trade employment also decreased after holidays, service followed same pattern. Air base employment static, no plans announced. Farm demand low, stock feeding scarcely begun.

Hamilton—(Active file 516; 132 women, 139 veterans) Mild weather most of January permitted construction and timber work to proceed with less interruption than normal. This was punctuated late in the month by more severe weather, snow, and layoffs of most construction and pole-plant crews. One bridge job continues, power line crew was reduced 15 because of shortage of copper wire. Out-migration reduced available applicants by 50, military induction took 25.

Havre—(Active file 331; 65 women, 81 veterans) Shutdown of construction and other out-door work followed seasonal pattern in January, with retail trade curtailing employment moderately. Shortage of materials slowed down a high priority project. Labor supply amplle for early spring demands.

Helena—(Active file 541; 121 women, 176 veterans) Labor demand above January normal up to late month cold spell. Pulp wood activities at White Sulphur, adding shift workers at smelter, increasing demand for miners, and employment of women for legislative work, were factors in maintaining demand. Seasonal layoffs came later and more slowly than year ago. Canyon Ferry employment will begin to develop about March 1.

Kalispell—(Active file 1,934; 327 women, 539 veterans) Very little hiring, all larger sawmills operating but severe cold weather threatens to close them. No employment on aluminum plant construction —contracts to be let in February and March. Railroad working on new siding for that plant, no employment demands. Clearing operations on Hungry Horse reservoir all shut down by heavy snow; about 200 minimum crew on spillway, tunnel and powerhouse at the dam, but no activity until March on the cement job for the dam proper.

Lewistown—(Active file 204; 57 women, 81 veterans) Favorable weather permitted continuation of much seasonal work into late January. Demand was fairly active but supply was substantially less than year ago. Not much change in sight until spring promotes renewed demand for workers.

Libby—(Active file 161; 38 women, 39 veterans; 29 men, 1 woman, over 50) Labor demand brisk for this time of year. Lumber and construction hiring halted by cold period late in month. Lumber plant here with employment of 850 has acquired a mill at Troy employing 37.

Livingston—(Active file 343; 101 women, 77 veterans) Construction employment increased in January, due to mild weather, but receded with advent of cold wave. No material shortage reported. Railroad hiring at shops and for extra gang work increased with the severe weather. Retail trade is starting to re-hire after the customary January slump. . Agricultural demand is beginning to be felt for feeding of livestock.

Malta—(Active file 130; 35 women, 28 veterans; 35 men, 6 women, over 50) Construction inactive; employment in retail trade is at low spot of the year.

Miles City—(Active file 270; 42 women, 93 veterans) Cold weather closed construction projects late in month. Three residences reached completion.. Contractors concerned as to supply of materials. Railroads hiring machinists, boilermakers, pipefitters. Government hospital completed, expected to open in April with staff of 200.

Missoula—(Active file 1,054; 282 women, 322 veterans) Railroad hiring reduced to minimum during January; lumber demand slightly active; service and trade requirements were for replacement only. Migration from this area remains insignificant.

Polson—(Active file 316; 57 women, 76 veterans) Demand extremely limited. Lumber plant continued through January but sawmill and logging will slacken in February because of road and forest conditions, seasonal. Polson men returning from construction jobs in other areas as seasonal layoffs occur.

Red Lodge—(Active file 168; 40 women, 67 veterans) No labor demand. Coal mines fully staffed but working less than full weeks. Present surplus will carry over until spring period.

Shelby—(Active file 228; 48 women, 72 veterans) Substantial reductions in construction employment, though interior finishing continues on most building and

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FOUR YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ave.
1947	127.8	127.6	128.6	130.6	134.8	138.0	142.0	142.0	141.0	141.6	141.2	141.7	136.4
1948	134.4	132.0	133.2	137.1	140.6	145.8	148.9	150.3	151.4	149.6	149.4	147.7	143.4
1949	137.1	135.5	137.7	144.0	147.3	151.0	150.0	150.1	149.8	148.2	146.1	143.3	145.0
1950	133.2	132.2	135.2	142.1	147.3	153.6	154.4	155.9	156.8	154.5	152.6	149.9	147.3

Along the Hiring Line ---

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residence projects. Heavy sprinkling of skilled men in active file. Demand not expected to pick up until March 15. Shortage of pipe and casing in oil fields may force further force reductions there.

Sidney—(Active file 359; 67 women, 102 veterans) Supply of applicants increased from force reductions in construction and on farms, and from finish of sugar campaign at the refinery. Demand is slow but improved over 1950. Present surplus is in unskilled and semi-skilled types, including truck and equipment operators, with relatively few carpenters, sheet metal workers or miners.

Thompson Falls—(Active file 278; 36 women, 72 veterans) Seasonal reductions of force are near the peak, with hiring dormant. Bridge job closed temporarily, severe weather. Construction of power dam soon may disrupt local labor market. Logging is temporarily halted by weather.

Wolf Point—(Active file 182; 16 women, 70 veterans) Layoffs in construction and farming continued through January, with more to come in February. Moderate weather might reverse the trend. Construction demand for skilled workers on four projects expected to develop in March. Reclamation bureau reducing local force from 38 to 20.

Industrial Employment Up 10,700 from Year Ago

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has progressed steadily through the intervening months. Demand continues for experienced miners to meet requirements of these metals.

Construction Employment Expands

Contract construction advanced in all three divisions — building construction, other than building, and special trade. This, too, is largely influenced by the more favorable weather conditions this year, and by the prevailing disposition of contractors to hold their crews together wherever possible. Severe reduction of employment demand would follow curtailment of these phases of the construction program.

Traffic Increases Reflected

Transportation and utility employment increased in all three categories—railroads, other transportation, and the other utilities. Increased traffic incident to the national preparedness program was a factor in these industries.

Strong Growth Retail Trade

Wholesale trade was only moderately above a year ago in employment, with retail trade showing a stronger growth. Both of these phases of industry were strengthened by the enlarged payrolls in the basic industries. The same influence operated to increase finance and industrial service employment. Restriction of civilian supplies could disrupt trade employment overnight.

More Government Workers

Employment in government work showed an increase of 200 in federal numbers and 300 in state and local government employment, the latter probably due to opening of the legislative session and the former to increased official crews concerned with the two dams and other government projects in the state.

More Hours, Higher Pay

Average hours and earnings estimates for December, also derived from selected reporting establishments, show an increase in the number of hours worked in all but one industry and a universal advance in average hourly rates of pay, which in turn contribute to higher average weekly pay amounts in manufacturing, mining, utilities and communications. Information from railroads and other transportation is not complete enough for comparison.

Mining Industry in Vanguard

Mining industry weekly earnings lead the advance with 25 per cent over a year ago and better than two per cent over the preceding month. Manufacture of durable goods ranks next with approximately 20 per cent gain for the year and about six for the month. In both instances the increased number of hours worked is a potent factor.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	Employment in Thousands			% Change (4)	
	Jan. 1951 (2)	Dec. 1950 (3)	Jan. 1950	Dec. 50 to Jan. 51	Jan. 50 to Jan. 51
Total nonagricultural industries	143.9	149.9	133.2	—4.0	8.0
Total manufacturing	17.2	18.4	16.0	—6.5	7.5
Durable goods	9.7	10.7	9.0	—9.4	7.3
Lumber and timber products	4.8	5.9	3.8	—17.8	25.4
Primary metals	3.9	3.8	4.3	2.9	—7.6
Other (5)	1.0	1.0	.9	—7.4	0.5
Nondurable goods	7.5	7.7	7.0	—2.4	7.9
Food and kindred products	4.5	4.6	3.8	—2.1	18.7
Printing and publishing	1.5	1.5	1.4	—1.3	5.0
Other (6)	1.5	1.6	1.8	—4.2	—13.5
Total mining	11.2	11.2	9.6	0.0	16.8
Metal mining	8.7	8.6	7.3	1.4	18.9
Bituminous and soft coal mining	.9	.9	.9	—1.8	0.9
Petroleum-natural gas production	1.1	1.2	1.0	—9.6	11.7
Quarrying and nonmetallic mining	.5	.5	.4	2.7	23.0
Contract construction	8.2	9.8	5.2	—15.5	57.1
Contractors, building construction	3.4	4.1	2.2	—15.8	56.3
Contractors, other than building	2.0	2.5	1.0	—20.2	94.4
Contractors, special trade	2.8	3.2	2.0	—11.6	39.1
Total transportation and utilities	22.0	22.5	20.6	—2.2	6.8
Interstate railroads	14.1	14.3	13.2	—1.3	6.8
Transportation except railroads	3.2	3.4	3.0	—5.2	7.1
Utilities including communication	4.7	4.8	4.4	—2.9	6.6
Total Trade	35.3	37.0	33.7	—4.6	4.8
Wholesale trade	7.5	7.6	7.3	—0.8	2.9
Retail trade	27.8	29.4	26.4	—5.6	5.3
General merchandise and apparel	5.6	6.6	5.5	—15.1	1.6
Food stores	3.8	3.9	3.5	—1.7	10.7
Eating and drinking establishments	7.1	7.2	6.6	—1.4	7.6
Automotive and filling stations	4.9	4.9	4.6	—0.6	5.8
Retail trade not elsewhere classified	6.4	6.8	6.2	—6.5	2.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	4.0	3.9	3.7	0.7	7.5
Total services and miscellaneous	18.6	18.7	17.5	—0.4	6.3
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.	2.4	2.4	2.3	—2.4	2.9
Personal services	2.5	2.5	2.2	0.0	15.3
Other (7)	13.7	13.8	13.0	—0.1	5.3
Government	27.4	28.4	26.9	—3.5	1.9
Federal (8)	7.1	8.1	6.9	—12.3	2.9
State and local	20.3	20.3	20.0	0.0	1.5

(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
(2) Preliminary estimates based on return from sample of 535 selected Montana establishments.
(3) Figures previously released have been revised on returns from 897 such establishments.
(4) Percent changes are based on actual rather than rounded figures.
(5) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
(6) Includes apparel, chemicals, petroleum, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
(7) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, nonprofit membership organizations and business not otherwise classified.
(8) Federal employment—first of the month.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET TRANSACTIONS IN JANUARY 1951 AND JANUARY 1950

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placements				Employer Visits		Job Openings		U. I. Claims Wk End 2-3	
	Jan. 1951		Jan. 1950		Jan. 1951		Jan. 1950		Jan. 1951		Jan. 1950							
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Anaconda	99	28	122	27	182	39	256	48	8	4	2	1	58	44	17	3	112	249
Billings	635	197	721	208	1,550	387	1,885	557	230	73	116	36	99	36	259	126	1,025	1,886
Bozeman	230	102	163	56	247	66	478	128	169	70	103	25	98	96	164	116	169	396
Butte	278	40	309	59	717	87	1,248	273	255	133	88	18	118	48	368	600	523	1,239
Cut Bank	84	22	178	65	197	42	306	140	21	9	5	1	25	11	20	7	188	281
Dillon	54	15	55	19	99	23	164	45	11	8	30	11	10	50	12	34	58	108
Forsyth	52	11	61	13	81	15	137	47	22	11	18	11	36	28	21	32	48	88
Fort Benton	23	9	24	10	39	11	58	25	14	7	13	8	39	38	8	10	36	63
Glasgow	87	23	103	34	313	82	445	160	31	3	13	5	37	28	34	35	193	310
Glendive	80	25	131	24	139	42	323	81	14	6	6	3	40	9	18	6	73	215
Great Falls	468	114	536	136	1,106	287	1,524	496	156	50	126	74	88	31	169	126	872	1,450
Hamilton	62	9	130	33	516	139	700	198	25	10	13	5	83	49	26	13	290	506
Havre	120	36	143	46	331	81	523	183	39	11	25	12	83	56	42	25	219	378
Helena	266	91	470	122	541	176	1,057	328	223	115	57	20	126	62	281	69	396	814
Kalispell	483	161	655	142	1,934	539	3,728	695	33	13	29	5	121	29	40	30	1,579	2,671
Lewistown	91	29	92	26	204	81	281	83	31	11	26	11	87	48	29	33	163	231
Libby	42	6	100	40	161	39	458	115	52	18	7	6	3	6	65	11	114	365
Livingston	238	68	166	47	343	77	363	106	110	32	86	26	53	64	98	79	152	252
Malta	39	5	56	18	130	28	175	59	29	10	9	1	33	24	28	9	71	170
Miles City	108	26	198	53	270	93	518	183	30	4	53	19	53	26	38	58	200	475
Missoula	312	100	481	134	1,054	322	1,348	400	114	38	81	38	171	95	111	87	780	1,171
Polson	48	12	121	29	316	76	590	159	4	1	27	8	47	15	5	33	289	530
Red Lodge	34	13	62	23	168	67	268	98	4	2	5	4	10	6	3	6	39	272
Shelby	102	35	129	43	228	72	276	85	27	12	34	2	60	32	30	33	126	259
Sidney	119	27	82	14	359	102	391	94	41	9	26	9	92	104	37	25	259	433
Thomp. Falls	94	16	82	37	278	72	335	69	4	2	42	17	25	11	4	42	260	412
Wolf Point	68	32	72	23	182	70	213	68	10	4	12	4	20	29	7	7	151	285
Tchr. Plcmt	66	27	26	10	256	146	83	28	11	5	10	3	....	....	45	25	....	....
TOTALS	4,382	1,279	5,468	1,491	11,941	3,261	18,131	4,951	1,718	671	1,062	383	1,715	1,075	1,979	1,680	8,385	15,509

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in cooperation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1949	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1949	Dec. 1950	Nov. 1950	Dec. 1949
All Manufacturing	**$75.18**	**$70.69**	**$62.88**	**45.1**	**44.3**	**41.7**	**$1.67**	**$1.60**	**$1.51**
Durable goods	78.03	73.81	61.30	45.1	43.8	40.6	1.73	1.68	1.51
Primary metals	74.33	71.73	56.79	44.6	43.7	39.7	1.67	1.64	1.43
Nondurable goods	71.46	67.41	65.16	45.2	44.9	43.4	1.58	1.50	1.50
Food and kindred products	60.43	56.72	54.44	43.8	42.8	43.6	1.38	1.33	1.25
All Mining	**78.73**	**76.95**	**60.91**	**42.7**	**42.1**	**37.5**	**1.84**	**1.83**	**1.63**
Metal mining	77.49	75.32	59.97	43.5	42.5	38.7	1.78	1.77	1.55
Transportation and Utilities (except railrds.)	65.43	66.39	63.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation (except railrds.)	71.73	74.28	69.87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utilities and communication	60.06	59.36	58.10	39.9	40.3	40.3	1.51	1.47	1.44

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA
MITCHELL BUILDING
P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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